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to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this State, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. On conviction of each and every offense, as herein above set forth, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$300, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or periodical who publishes or circulates any such advertisement without knowledge of the untruthful nature of such advertisement.

SEC. 4. Justices of the peace in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction over all causes arising out of the violation of this act.

### IDAHO.

#### Privies and Toilets—Construction of. Manure—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 5, 1915.)

RULE 35. All privies, toilets, and outhouses used for depositing human excreta must be made flyproof and protected as follows:

1. The roof shall be water-tight.
2. The house shall be without cracks through which flies may enter.
3. The door shall fit closely and be self-closing.
4. The openings on seats shall have hinged coverings.
5. The vault, whether pit, box, or tank, tub, pail, or other receptacle, shall be securely protected against flies.

6. All openings for ventilation, etc., shall be screened with wire netting.

Every person, whether as owner, tenant, employer, or agent, being in charge of any stable, barn, or other place where horses, mules, cows, or other live stock is [sic] kept shall at all times keep and maintain in or adjacent to said stable, barn, or other place a receptacle or box of sufficient dimensions to hold and contain all manure from said live stock; said receptacle or box shall be so constructed as to prevent any of the contents filtering through the bottom or sides and shall be covered with a fly-tight lid, which lid shall be kept closed at all times, except when it is necessary to open same to deposit or remove the manure from said receptacle or box.

The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to stables or places from which manure is removed each day.

The State sanitary inspector, county and local health officers will strictly enforce this regulation.

### LOUISIANA.

#### Skimmed Condensed Milk—Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1915.)

Sanitary code regulation 225 was revised to read as follows:

“The sale of skimmed condensed milk in containers holding less than one-half gallon is forbidden: *Provided*, A hermetically sealed container holding less than one-half gallon may be sold if, in addition to a compliance with all existing laws, there appear on the principal label, in a conspicuous place, in letters not

smaller than those used in the direction for dilution, the words: 'Condensed skimmed milk should not be fed to babies, children, or invalids; it lacks the full food value of whole condensed milk.'

#### MAINE.

#### **School Physicians—Appointment and Duties—Medical Inspection of Pupils. (Chap. 73, Act Mar. 16, 1909, as Amended by Chap. 174, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. The school committee of every city and town shall appoint one or more school physicians and shall assign one to the medical inspection of not over 1,000 pupils of the public schools within its city or town, and shall provide them with all proper facilities for the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act: *Provided, however,* The said committee has been so authorized by vote of town at regular town meeting or at a special town meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Every school physician shall make a prompt examination and diagnosis of all children referred to him as hereinafter provided, and such further examination of teachers, janitors, and school buildings as in his opinion the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

SEC. 3. The pupils so examined by school physicians when treatment is necessary shall not be referred to the school physicians for such treatment, except the school physician be the regular family physician of such pupil, but shall be referred to the regular family physician of such pupil through the parents or guardian.

SEC. 4. The school committee shall cause to be referred to a school physician for examination and diagnosis every child returning to a school without a certificate from the board of health or family physician after absence on account of illness or whenever in the judgment of the teacher the circumstances of the absence were such as to require such a certificate; and every child in the schools under its jurisdiction who shows signs of being in ill health or of suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, unless he is at once excluded from school by the teacher; except that in case of schools in remote and isolated situations the school committee may make such other arrangements as may best carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. The school committee shall cause notice of disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found to be suffering to be sent home to his parents or guardian. Whenever a child shows symptoms of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria or influenza, tonsillitis, whooping cough, mumps, scabies, or trachoma he shall be sent home immediately or as soon as safe and proper conveyance can be found, and the board of health and superintendent of schools shall at once be notified.

SEC. 6. The school committee of every city or town shall cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully tested and examined at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results. Tests of sight and hearing shall be made by the teachers or by the school physicians. The committee shall cause notice of any defect or disability requiring treatment to be sent to the parent or guardian of the child, and shall require a physical record of each child to be kept in such form as the State superintendent of public schools shall prescribe after consultation with the State board of health.